

SOU

Three crabbed mouths had *sour'd* themselves to death,
Ere I could make thee open thy white hand. *Shakespeare.*

To SOUR. *v. n.*

1. To become acid.

After milk, when it *sours* in the stomach, and whey, turned
four, will purge strongly. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. To grow peevish or crabbed.

They keep out melancholy from the virtuous, and hinder
the hatred of vice from *souring* into severity. *Addison.*
If I turn my eyes from them, or seem displeased, they *sour*
upon it. *Speltator.*

SOURCE. *n. f.* [*source*, French.]

1. Spring; fountain; head.

Kings that rule

Behind the hidden *sources* of the Nile. *Addison's Cato.*

2. Original; first cause.

This second *source* of men, while yet but few,
With some regard to what is just and right,
Shall lead their lives. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
This is the true *source* and original of this mischief. *South.*

Of himself is none;

But that eternal Infinite, and One,
Who never did begin, who ne'er can end,
On him all beings, as their *source*, depend. *Dryden.*

3. First producer.

Famous Greece,
That *source* of art and cultivated thought,
Which they to Rome, and Romans hither brought. *Waller.*
SOURISH. *adj.* [*from sour*.] Somewhat sour.

By distillation we obtain a *sourish* spirit, which will dissolve

coral.

SOURLY. *adv.* [*from sour*.]

1. With acidity.

2. With acrimony.

Then *sourly* smil'd. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

SOURNESS. *n. f.* [*from sour*.]

1. Acidity; austereness of taste.

Sourness consisteth in some grossness of the body, and incor-
poration doth make the mixture of the body more equal,
which induceth a milder taste. *Bacon's Natural History.*

I th' Spring, like youth, it yields an acid taste;

But Summer doth, like age, the *sourness* waste. *Denham.*

He knew

For fruit the grafted pear-tree to dispose,

And tame to plumb the *sourness* of the flocks. *Dryd. Virgil.*

Of acid or four one has a notion from taste, *sourness* being

one of those simple ideas which one cannot describe. *Arbutnot.*

Has life no *sourness*, drawn fo near its end? *Pope.*

2. Austerity; harshness of temper.

Phlegus carped at the curious neatness of men's apparel in
those days, and, through the *sourness* of his disposition, spoke
somewhat too harshly thereof. *Hosier.*

He was never thought to be of that superstitious *sourness*,

which some men pretend to in religion. *King Charles.*

Her religion is equally free from the weakness of supersti-
tion and the *sourness* of enthusiasm: it is not of an uncon-
formable melancholy nature. *Addison's Freeholder.*

SOURSOR. *n. f.* [*quarantarius*, Latin.] Custard-apple.

It grows in several parts of the Spanish West-Indies, where

it is cultivated for its fruits. *Miller.*

SOUS. *n. f.* [*sous*, French.] A small denomination of money.

SOUSE. *n. f.* [*sout*, salt, Dutch.]

1. Pickle made of salt.

2. Any thing kept parboiled in salt-pickle.

And he that can rear up a pig in his house,

Hath cheaper his bacon, and sweeter his *souse*. *Tusser.*

All fumes, do lay for pork and *souse*,

For sprats and puddings for your house. *Tusser.*

To SOUSE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To parboil, and steep in pickle.

Oyl, though it sink, they drop by drop impart;

But *souse* the cabbage with a bounteous heart. *Pope.*

2. To throw into water. A ludicrous sense.

They *soused* me into the flames with as little remorse as

they drown blind puppies. *Shakespeare.*

Who those were that run away,

And yet gave out th' had won the day;

Although the rabble *sou'd* them for't,

O'er head and ears in mud and dirt. *Butler.*

They *soused* me over head and ears in water when a boy,

so that I am now one of the most case-hardened of the Iron-
sides. *Addison's Guardian.*

To SOUSE. *v. n.* [*Of this word I know not the original*.]

To fall as a bird on its prey.

Thus on some silver swan, or tim'rous hare,

Jove's bird comes *souing* down from upper air;

Hier crooked talons crush the fearful prey,

Then out of sight she soars. *Dryden's En.*

Jove's bird will *souise* upon the tim'rous hare,

And tender kids with his sharp talons tear. *Dryden's Jun.*

To SOUSE. *v. a.* To strike with sudden violence, as a bird

strikes his prey.

SOU

The gallant monarch is in arms;
And like an eagle o'er his airy tow'rs,
To *souise* annoyance that comes near his nest. *Shakespeare.*

SOUSE. *adv.* With sudden violence. A low word.

SO'UTERRAIN. *n. f.* [*suterrain*, French.] A grotto or cavern

in the ground. Not English.

Defences against extremities of heat, as shade, grottoes,

or *suterrains*, are necessary preservatives of health. *Arbutnot.*

SOUTH. *n. f.* [*south*, Saxon; *sud*, Dutch; *sud*, French.]

1. The part where the sun is to us at noon.

East and West have no certain points of heaven, but North

and South are fixed; and seldom the far southern people have

invaded the northern, but contrariwise. *Bacon.*

2. The southern regions of the globe.

The queen of the South. *Bible.*

From the North to call

Decrepid Winter, from the South to bring

Solstitial Summer's heat. *Milton.*

3. The wind that blows from the South.

All the contagion of the South light on you,

You flames of Rome, you! *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

The North-east spends its rage, and now

Th' effusive South shall lye along. *Thompson's Spring.*

SOUTH. *adj.* [*from the noun*.] Southern; meridional.

One inch of delay more is a South sea off discovery. *Shaf.*

How thy garments are warm, when he quieteth the earth

by the South wind. *Job xxxvii. 17.*

Mean while the South wind rose, and with black wings

Wide hovering, all the clouds together drove. *Milton.*

SOUTH. *adv.*

1. Towards the South.

His regiment lies half a mile

South from the mighty power of the king. *Shak. R. III.*

2. From the South.

Such fruits as you appoint for long keepings, gather in a fair

and dry day, and when the wind bloweth not South. *Bacon.*

SO'UTHING. *adj.* [*from the noun*.] Going towards the South.

I will conduct thee on thy way.

When next the *southing* fun inflames the day. *Dryden.*

Not far from hence, if I observ'd aright

The *southing* of the stars and polar light, *Dryden's En.*

SOUTHEAST. *n. f.* [*South and East*.] The point between the

East and South; the point of Winter sunrise.

The planting of trees warm upon a wall against the South,

or Southeast sun, doth hasten their ripening; and the Southeast

is found better than the Southwest. *Bacon.*

The three seas of Italy, the Inferiour towards the Southeast,

the Ionian towards the South, and the Adriatick on the North-
east side, were commanded by three different nations. *Arbutnot.*

SO'UTHERLY. *adj.* [*from South*.]

1. Belonging to any of the points denominated from the South;

not absolutely southern.

2. Lying towards the South.

Unto such as live under the Pole that is only north which is

above them, that is only *southerly* which is below them. *Brown.*

Two other country bills give us a view of the most easterly,

westerly, and *southerly* parts of England. *Grant.*

3. Coming from about the South.

I am but mad north, northwest: when the wind is *southerly*,

I know a hawk from a handfaw. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

SO'UTHERN. *adj.* [*sutenne*, Saxon; *from South*.]

1. Belonging to the South; meridional.

Why mourn I not for thee,

And with the *southern* clouds contend in tears? *Shak. H. VI.*

2. Lying towards the South.

3. Coming from the South.

Mens bodies are heavier when *southern* winds blow than

when northern. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Frowning Ausser seeks the *southern* sphere,

And rots with endless rain th' unwholesome year. *Dryden.*

SO'UTHERNWOOD. *n. f.* [*sutennubus*, Saxon; *abstratum*, Lat.]

This plant agrees in most parts with the wormwood, from

which it is not easy to separate it. *Miller.*

SO'UTHMOST. *adj.* [*from South*.] Farthest toward the South.

Next Chemos, th' obscene dread of Moab's sons,

From Aroar to Nebo, and the wild

Of *southmost* Abarim. *Milton.*

SO'UTHSAY. *n. f.* [*Properly southsay*.] Prediction.

All those were idle thoughts and fantasies,

Devices, dreams, opinions unfound,

Shews, visions, *southsays*, and prophecies,

And all that feigned is, as legends, tales, and lies. *Ed. 2.*

To SO'UTHSAY. *v. n.* [*See Southsay*.] To predict.

Young men, hovering between hope and fear, might easily

be carried into the superstition of *southsaying* by names. *Camden.*

SO'UTHSAY'ER. *n. f.* [*Properly southsayer*.] See SO'UTHSAY'ER.

A predictor.

SO'UTHWARD. *adv.* [*from South*.] Towards the South.

Countries are more fruitful to the *southward* than in the

northern parts. *Ralegh's History of the World.*

A prisoner in a room twenty foot square, is at liberty to

walk twenty foot *southward*, but not northward. *Locke.*

Every

SOW

Every life, from the dreary month,
Flies conscious *sowward*. *Thompson's Winter.*

SOWH'W'Y. *n. f.* [*South and West*.] Point between the South

and West; Winter sun-set.

Phenice is an haven of Crete, and lieth toward the South-
west. *Acts xxvii. 12.*

The planting of trees warm upon a wall against the South,

or Southeast sun, doth hasten their coming on and ripening;

and the Southeast is found to be better than the Southwest, tho'

the Southwest be the hotter coast. *Bacon's Natural History.*

SO'UPENANCE. *n. f.* [*French*.] Remembrance; memory.

A French word which with many more is now happily disused.

If thou wilt renounce thy misfortune,

Life will I grant thee for thy valiance,

And all thy wrongs will wipe out of my *soupenance*. *Spenser.*

Gave wondrous great countenance to the knight,

That of his way he had no *soupenance*,

Nor care of vow'd revenge. *Spenser.*

SOW. *n. f.* [*sugon*, Saxon; *sow*, *sowse*, Dutch.]

1. A female pig; the female of a boar.

Boars have great fangs, *sows* much less. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

A sow beneath an oak shall lye along,

And white herself, and white her thirty young. *Dryden.*

For which they scorn and hate them worse

Than dogs and cats do *sow* gelders. *Hudibras.*

The *sow* gelder's horn has something musical in it, but this

is seldom heard. *Addison's Speltator.*

2. Perhaps from *sow* might come *sowse*, *ypna*, Saxon.

And was't thou fain

To hovel thee with *sowse*, and rogues forlorn.

In short and musty straw? *Shakespeare. King Lear.*

3. An oblong mass of lead.

4. An insect; a millepede.

SO'WBREAD. *n. f.* [*cyclamen*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a thick round fleshy root: the flowers arise singly

upon pedicles from the root, which consist of one leaf, divided

into five or six segments, which are reflexed almost to the bot-
tom, where they are divided: the point of the flower be-
comes a round membranaceous fruit, which contains roundish

seeds. *Miller.*

To SOW. *v. n.* [*sajan*, Gothick; *sajan*, Saxon; *sajen*,

Dutch.] To scatter seed in order to a harvest.

The one belongeth unto them that feel, the other unto them

that have found happiness: they that pray do but *sow*, they

that give thanks declare they have reaped. *Hosier.*

The vintage shall reach unto the *sowing* time. *Lev. xxvii. 5.*

They that *sow* in tears, shall reap in joy. *Pf. cxxvii. 5.*

He that *soweth* to his flesh, shall reap corruption; but he

that *soweth* to the spirit, shall reap life everlasting. *Gal. vi. 8.*

Saw to yourselves in righteousness, and reap in mercy. *Hef.*

To Sow. *v. a.* part. pass. *sown*.

1. To scatter in the ground in order to growth; to propagate by

seed.

Like was not to be found,

Save in that soil where all good things did grow,

And freely sprung out of the fruitful ground

As incircumscribed nature did them *sow*. *Fairy Queen.*

From Ireland come I with my strength

And reap the harvest which that rural *sow'd*. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*

I sow my law in you, and it shall bring fruit in you. *2 Bdr.*

Many plants, which grow in the hotter countries, being set

in the colder, will, being *sown* of seeds late in the Spring,

come up and abide most part of the Summer. *Bacon.*

The intellectual faculty is a goodly field, capable of great

improvement; and it is the worst husbandry in the world to

sow it with trifles or impertinencies. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*